MEXICAN GASTRONOMY

The Queer Things Upon Which the Men and Women Wax Fat.

BEER A CENT A GLASS.

Its Product-The Origin of the Cocktail-Something About Mexican Brandy-The Hotels and How They Are Kept,



EXICO CITY, AUgust 15, 1891.-Mexico has the best and cheapest beer in the world. You can buy it all over Mexico for a cent a glass, and there are a thousand licensed shops in Mexico City. The city gets \$1,000 a day revenue from these shops, and 250,000 pints of this liquor are sold here every day. This makes two tumblers to each man, woman and child in the capital, and the consumption

mainder of the coun-

try is proportionately great. The Mexican beer is called pulque. It is nature's own beer, and it is made from the sap of a cactus plant of the same species as the century plant. This grows in Mexico to a height of from eight to fifteen feet. It is made up of great green leaves, which are a foot wide at the bottom, and which often eight inches thick and eight or ten feet long. These leaves start up from the ground around a green cone, which is a foot at the base and which ends in a point as sharp as a needle. It its proper size, and if it is left a flower grows upon it and the plant after blossoming dies. HOW THE PULQUE IS MADE.

Just before blossoming, however, it is ready for pulque making. This is done by cutting cone out of the plant, and this leaves great bowl in the plant about as large as a twogallon crock. Into this bowl the sap of the leaves runs in streams, and each plant will pro-duce from eight to fifteen quarts of Juice per months, and one plant will produce barrels and sometimes hogsheads of liquor. This li-quor is the natural beer. It flows into the bowl as sweet as sugar and as clear as crystal. has changed to that of skimmed milk. It has begun to ferment and it tastes like butter milk. It begins to smell and its odor and strength in-It begins to smell and its odor and strength in-creases as it grows older, so that for a block around a pulque shop you have the smell of a limburger cheese factory and you can shut your eyes and find the saloons by your nose. The beer has about the same effect as good Bavarian book. It makes you feel comfortable and too much of it goes to your head. It acts on your liver and kidneys and aids digestion. If you take it toward night it cures your in

PULQUE PEDDLERS AND SHOPS. This pulque is raised in big plantations There are tens of thousands of acres of the plants growing near Mexico City and one railroad receives a thousand dollars a day for car-rying pulque into the capital. I traveled for miles through these pulque plantations and I saw the Indian peons gathering the liquor. Each man had a bag of untanned pigskin on his back and the juice was drawn from the plant into this by means of a long gourd, which acted



The Indian would poke one end of this gourd into the hole in the plant and suck the air and the juice out and then turn it into this dirty pigskin bag. These bags were made of the hide of a whole hog and some of them looked as though they were not more than two or three days old. The legs and the mouth of the skin were sewed up, and when the bag was full of the liquor these wobbled about, making the bag look like a live animal. The pulque ferments in these bags. In them it is carried into the city and it is served either from them or from barrels. The method of dealing it out to the cus tomers is no more appetizing than the mode of



A dirty Mexican in his shirt sleeves, with his arms bare to the biceps, takes a glass the size of a schooner and thrusts his arm into the barrel up to the elbow and gives you the pulque

all bad. These pulque shops are found in every Mexican block. They are open from early in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and at this time they are closed by law and are not opened again until the next morning. Mexico has ex-cellent police regulations in regard to the peons or common people. The pulque shops are patronized chiefly by them and you find less disorder in Mexico at night than in any other city of its size in the United States. The high-priced saloons, which sell all kinds of liquors, are kept open until midnight and later, and I hear the billiard balls clicking and the rich foreigners and well-to-do Mexicar Iturbide bar room early in the morn-



PULQUE PEDDLER. The pulque product, however, is the most profitable of any liquor production in Mexico and many of these pulque plantations bring in from ten to twelve thousand dollars a year. I know of one man who gets \$200 a day from his pulque hacienda. The pulque plant is one of the most useful plants in the world. Its fiber makes excellent thread and the Aztecs use its thorns for needles. They thatch their houses with its leaves and in the days of Cortez they made paper out of it. This paper was like papyrus and there are old Aztec manuscripts number of other liquors in addition to pulque are produced from the plant, and in one dis-trict a very fine brandy called mescal is produced from it, and tequila is another liquor, much like Scotch whisky, which comes from the maguey plant. The leaves of this plant con-tain thousands of fibers and these make the strongest kind of bagging and ropes, which are equal in strength to linen.

THE ORIGIN OF THE "COCKTAIL." The title of our most popular drink come from Mexico. The Aztec word for pulque is pronounced much like ocktail, and Gen. cott's troops called the liquor cocktail and carried the word back to the United States. It is said that the liquor was discovered by a l'oltec noble and that he sent it to the king by the hand of his daughter, Miss Cocktail (Xochitl). The king drank the liquor and then ooked at the maiden. The first tickled his date, the second enamored his heart. It was case of love at first sight in both instances nd he married the girl and started a pulque plantation. From that day to this the Mexicans have kept themselves saturated with pulque, and Miss Cocktail is one of the Venuscs

are very strong. There is one called aguardiente, which is made from sugar cane and which as strong as it is cheap. I had a sore throat few days ago and was advised to bathe my neck in this brandy. I found that it made the skin smart and concluded to see how much al-cohol there was in it. I poured a wine glass full of it on to my marble washstand and touched a match to it. It exploded like coal oil and blazed away for ten minutes. Two million dollars worth of this brandy is made in

fexico every year. It produces drunkenness very quickly. EXPENSIVE WINES.

Mexicans have some good wines, but they are bottle. The chief drinks at meals are coffee I was not aware any one knew but myself. and chocolate, and the Mexican chocolate is deserved quite sweet. There is always a foam or the top of the cup, and in all the Mexican mar-kets you will find chocolate mixers, a little

moonlight and see it soften the outlines of the great Moorish dome of the monastery which looked down upon me. The cooking here was good and the same was the case at Guananato. The Mexicans serve their meals one lish at a time in table d'hote style, and they begin dinner with soup and end it with beans. The waiter at the hotel brings a bowl of soup to you and you ladle out as much as you want. After soup you have a half a dozen different kinds of meat and vegetables served separately and you close with a dessert and coffee. Mexi-can frijoles always form a part of the meal. These are pronounced freeholies and they are Mexican black beans. They are superior to the

Only the better classes of Mexicans eat meat, and one of the great fields of American investment is in the packing interests of Mexico. Ham and beef bring high prices and the meat business of the city is managed by monopolies. Good beeves are worth from \$25 to \$50 a head, and there is more mutton eaten than beef. A great deal of the beef comes from Guanahuato and the meat wagons of this city are mules. Take one of the greasiest, dirtiest mules you can find and fasten a framework of hooks to a saddle on his back. Let this framework exsaddle on his back. Let this framework ex-tend about a foot above the mule and on the hooks hang the halves and quarters of beeves so that the blood drips from them on the ground and so that where the mules are small the meat almost touches the ground and you have the Mexican butcher cart of the moun-tains. The butcher or meat peddler wears a great blanket about his shoulders, a broad hymmed hat on his head and his feet are hare brimmed hat on his head and his feet are bare.
If you buy a quarter of beef he will carry it
into your house on his head, and if you want a
slice he will hack off a piece for you and charge
you about the same for the neck as the loin.

Miss

EVERTHING GOES. The Mexicans sell every part of the animal and in every market you will find little cook shops in which shreds of beef are fried and From over-exertion. Try it.

offered for sale. These are for the Indian customers, who stand about and eat the greasy morsel with their fingers and without the use of knife, fork or plate. In Mexico City the the butchering is more carefully done and beef is comparatively cheap. You can get a roast for 18 cents a pound, but pork is more expensive. The pork business of Mexico City is controlled by a Mexican, who has made millions out of it, and he is now putting up one of the biggest packing houses in the world. He has his agents all over the city and he imports his hogs from Kansas.

THE LAND OF THE PRY. Mexico is the land of the fry. Nearly every kind of meat is cooked in lard and the consequence is that lard is very high priced. It costs 31 cents a pound, and it largely takes the place of butter. It is very hard to find good butter in Mexico. That made by the natives is largely from goats' milk. It is white and is dressed without salt. A smart American has started a dairy in Mexico City. He has Jersey cows and gets from 85 cents to \$1 a pound for his butter, and proportionately as high prices or his milk. My sister accompanies me during my Mexican tour and she has not eaten a bite of butter since we entered the republic, about two months ago. It was in connection with her that I had a very funny experience at the hotel at Monters

hotel at Monterey.

I had understood that there was an American dairy near the town, and I noted that the butter on the table was of a beautiful yellow and that it tasted much better than the goat butter I had been eating at other points. I urged my sister to try it, saying that it was American butter and that it came from the dairy, and with this I took a big bits out of a piece of bread that was spread with it. This moment a burly Texan across the table interrupted me,

saying:
"Stranger, that ain't American butter, that"

PLENTY OF CHICKENS. You find good chickens all over Mexico, and there seems to be plenty of game. Chickens are peddled around in coops on the backs of men, and now and then you will see an Indian with perhaps two dozen tied together by the legs and thrown over his shoulders. He goes with these from house to house and sells them. Eggs are sold in the market in little piles of four to the pile, and not by the dozen, as we sell them, and I note that in some places the eggs are packed in corn husks for shipment. Everything in the Mexican market seems to be sold in piles, and I can find no standard of measurement except the eye. There were piles of four tomatoes, of six little potatoes, of a handful of red peppers and of other like things around each peddler, and these peddlers were Indians, and the Indians seemed to be the FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

They carry their wares for miles into the city on their backs, and a dollar's worth of market stuff is carried for days in order that it may be sold here. The buying is done in the same picayune way as the selling, and this city of 300,000 people lives from hand to mouth. I don't believe there is a cellar in the whole town, and every morning the servants go to market and buy enough for the day. They buy for cash and before going to bed you have to leave enough silver with your servants for the morning marketing. It is not fashionable for ladies to do their own marketing and everything is bought by the servants. The result is that housekeeping in Mexico is very expensive, and between the prices charged and what the ser-vants steal the outlay is even greater than it is n the United States.

THE UNIVERSAL SIESTA. The Mexicans themselves live much more cheaply than we do. The morning meal even among the richest classes consists of only a cup of chocolate or coffee, with plain bread or sweet cake. The Mexicans eat this by dipping it into the chocolate and they often take this meal in bed. Coffee is served in your rooms at all the hotels if you desire it, and if you live like the Mexicans you will find your charges much less. The second breakfast is served at 12 or 1 o'clock, and at this all the family sit

THE EVENING MEAL s taken about 7 o'clock, and at this the family meet as at the second breakfast. No work is done by any one in Mexico for about two hours after this midday breakfast, and the business heurs here are from 9 to 12 and from 3 to 6. Between 1 and 3 the whole city sleeps or gossips, and after 7 o'clock you will find none of the stores open. Mexican bread is almost altogether made by the bakers, is fairly good and tastes very much like the French bread. I have not but a wattle nor a griddle sale size. have not had a waffle nor a griddle cake since l every bill of fare for hot biscuits and pic. I do not find the Mexican dishes half as hot as they are painted, and I doubt not but that their FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE SERGEANT'S PROMISE. Sequel to the Story of "Premonition

To the Editor of The Evening Star: Reading over the little incident, "A Tale of Battlefield," as stated by Dr. Wm. Tindall in the ever welcome Saturday's STAR of August 29, on the premonition of death of Lieut. Darlington, company D, first Delaware regivery dear, and an ordinary claret costs \$1 a ment, I send you a line to complete that which

Yes, Darlington and I were tent mates, boson friends and lieutenants in that old veteran regithe top of the cup, and in all the Mexican markets you will find chocolate mixers, a little wooden stick with a knob on the end much like that of a baby's rattle. You stand these on end in the chocolate and make the knob go around by whirling the stem between the palms of your hands.

WHAT THE MEXICANS EAT.

Before I came to Mexico I was told that I would find nothing good to eat in the country. Every one said that the hotels were horrible and my friends patted their stomachs and looked at me with commiserating eyes. They said that everything Mexican was a mixture of red pepper and grease and that the only good hotels in the country were those kept by the Americans who had gone down there. I ventured into the land with fear and trembling and at first patronized the American hotels. I found the mean and nasty. The cooking was abominable and the service was worse. ment, and on the eve of Fredericksburg's

hotels in the country were those kept by the Americans who had gone down there. I ventured into the land with fear and trembling and at first patronized the American hotels. I found them dear and nasty. The cooking was abeminable and the service was worse. I then tried a Mexican hotel and found it excellent. Some of the best meals I have ever had I have eaten in Mexico, and I shall not soon forget a dimer at Toluca, where a pretty Mexican boy gave me a dimer of ten courses and where the cuisine was equal to that of a good Paris restaurant.

GOOD RESTAURANTS AND MOTELS.

Throughout southern Mexico I found spiendid hotels. They were often kept in old monasteries, and at Zacatecas I slept in a big room off a cloister where the door was four inches thick and the key weighed a pound. One end of my room opened out on a garden, which monhight and see it soften the outlines of the monalight and see it soften the outlines of the great Moorish dome of the mountaints where it soften the outlines of the great Moorish dome of the mountaints where it soften the outlines of the great Moorish dome of the mountaints in the monthight and see it soften the outlines of the great Moorish dome of the mountaints of the great Moorish dome of the mountaints in the monthight and see it soften the outlines of the great Moorish dome of the mountaints of the great Moorish dome of the mountaints of the canal, where finding him dead, they laid him down. On my return from the heights after dark I learned from Sergt. T. where they had left the body.

Early next morning I called for volunteers to try and recover it. Selecting five from those offered we started out of the town toward the rebel lines. On reaching the canal we were met by a brisk fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who had moved down into the valley after we left the heights the night before. Upon consultation we decided to make a rush across the hundred or more yards to the canal, where finding him dead, they laid hind dww. On my return from the heights after dark I learned for th boy prison loomed up handsomely to those four Yanks cowering under the canal bank.

On looking in the stagnant water one of the men saw an overcoat and exclaimed: "There's a New Yorker hiding under water." I had given Licut. D. a couple of New York state buttons for his overcoat a few does before the

buttons for his overcoat a few days before, and it struck me at once it was Harry. My surmise was correct. We got him out and found another shell had struck the other leg and knocked the body into the water after Sergt.

T. had left to join us in the fight.

How to get back was a problem. I dared not sacrifice more of the boys, as we had scarcely a dozen left for duty and a court of Mexican black beans. They are superior to the Boston baked beans and every one eats them. They are never eaten on the day they are cooked and they are always served in great abundance. They close the meal as rice closes a dinner in Japan, and I suppose the idea is that the man who has not enough of other things can fill up on beans.

QUEEN MEAT WAGONS.

Scarcely a dozen left for duty and a court of inquiry might not accept the promise made piece of business. We finally decided to start with the body and if they again opened on us one of the boys volunteered to go to them with a white rag on his gun for a flag of truce white we went into town with the body, and if they would not allow him to come back after the promise made piece of business. if they would not allow him to come back after hearing his story he would remain a prisoner. It was a brave offer. They did not fire and Harry was buried in a church yard in Fredericksburg with a board and name cut on it at his head: and alone a hero sleeps, unless his relatives, to whom I wrote describing the situation and offering to accompany them at any time in the future, removed him to his dear Pennsylvania home. I have never heard.

LIEUT. T.

Took a Hint at Last. From the New York Herald.

It was the time of night when bored belles yawn and beaus linger. Hints innumerable had been sown on barren ground. Georgie Deadgone would stay. Finally Miss Nosnooze excused herself for a few moments. A minute

asked:
"What would you like to have for breakfast And then Georgie Deadgone, noticing the Miss Nosnooze had gone, went.

later the cook, in full regalia, entered the par-

lor, and, walking up to Georgie Deadgone,

HUNTING FOR A SNARK. Written for The Evening Star How Prof. Marsh Found Several in an An-

DROF. O. C. MARSH OF YALE COLLEGE and the geological survey, who left Wash ington this week, has had many a thrilling adventure incidentally to his hunts for fossils in the wild west. A choice locality for this sort of exploration is found in the Bad Lands of Dakota, where ever so long ago there was a big "OH, THE NASTY THING!" lake. Around the borders of this sheet of water, in an ancient epoch, there browsed countless numbers of strange beasts, of species unknown at the present day save by their bones occasionally dug up. Some kinds were as big as elephants and addicted to a vegetable diet exclusively, while there were also to be found in the same region smaller but extraordinarily fierce carnivores, which preyed upon their more bulky but comparatively helpless neighbors. There were plenty of smaller beasts, too, of ever so many varieties, all of them extinct now, among which were surprising marsupials that brought forth their young like kangaroos, when the offspring were no bigger than beans, carrying them thereafter in pockets outside their bellies until they grew big enough to take care of themselves. care of themselves.

cient Lake Bed in Dakota.

THE TALE OF THIS WONDERFUL LAKE is a story of the ages-whole epochs, in fact, which were required for the gradual filling up of the lake with mud and detritus. While this process was going on animals of all sorts were continually dying on the borders of the big sheet of water, becoming mired in the surrounding marshes or drifting into the lake by way of tributary water courses Their bodies sank to the bottom and became buried in the mud, so that as the latternament.

wrapped them and preserved them more effect-ually than any artificial process of mummification could have done, so far as the skeletons were concerned, though necessarily the fleshy tissues became gradually wasted away and dis-

where in the world.

It is there that the paleontologist loves to roam, eyeing the "fossil-bearing strata" in every bluff to see if perchance a bone shows where it has been exposed by the crosion of the water. He knows that the strange-looking hills, made once upon a time out of lake mud, are full of astonishing monsters and other extinct creatures of the far past if only he could get at them. If he hits upon a find he keeps it to himself lest some other fellow should come along and rob him of it. Not the miser with his gold is so chary of giving it away as is the fossil hunter with information concerning his private mines of bones.

PROF. MARSH'S FIND.

One day when Prof. Marsh was nosing about

Tit is said, but only two or three varieties are dangerous, and cases of deaths from their attacks are apt to be insufficiently authenticated. The poison is of an acid nature, as is proved by the fact that litmus paper perforated by the fangs of an angry spider turns red around the holes made by the bites."

HER EYES.

"Then, to conclude the subject, the spider cats the fly."

"That is to say, my dear, she devours portions of the insect. She clasps her fangs downward tightly so as to squeeze out the soft inside parts into her mouth. The empty skin she rejects. But I was going to tell you something about the eyes with which Mrs. Spider sees her prey before she grabs it. They are very won-

the west a comparatively noble red man showed him a tooth. It was a big tooth, but the mere size of it was not what made the professor's whiskers curl in spite of himself. He recog-nized it immediately as the grinder of a mighty mammal new to science. It had been once emmuch less. The second breakfast is served at 12 or 1 o'clock, and at this all the family sit down, and it is really a dinner rather than a breakfast. Soup is always served at it, and the Mexicans have a handred different kinds of soup.

It had been once employed for chewing purposes by what has since come to be known as the brontotherium, a beast as big as an elephant, but shaped somewhat like a rhinoceros, with two enormous horns on its head and a flexible snout like a

> Only a tooth! But if it had been a diamond equal in size and of the first water Prof. Marsh would not have valued it so highly. He lost no time in organizing a party of frontiersmen who had been in his employ on previous expeditions and on whom he could implicitly rely.
>
> The place where the big tooth had been found point, the whole country was found actually alive with thousands of savages, who were rather disposed to be hostile. Although Prof. Marsh's object was explained to them they believed that it was a ruse and that he was going to dig for gold. Several pow-wows were held, and, finally, they refused to let the party proceed. Nevertheless, the expedition struck camp in the night and silently stole away to the bone fields. The Indians did not know of its departure until the next morning. parture until the next morning. COLLECTING BONES IN A SNOW STORM.

> The party went to work immediately on their arrival at the ground. It was so intensely cold that all hands suffered severely, and it was only that all hands suffered severely, and it was only possible to escape freezing by most active exertion. As fast as fossils were secured they were heaped together, piles of stones being placed to mark the localities of the bone collections in the event of a snow storm. Snow fell deep, but still the professor and his little band kept at it. Meanwhile the savages had mounted sentinels on the neighboring hills matching the averages of overstions.

fricasseed puppy. THE RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION justified the hardship and the danger incurred by those who participated in it. Nearly two tons of fossils were secured, most of them rare specimens illustrating entire families of quad-rupeds, concerning which all that is known has been ascertained within a very few days. One of the most notable was the brontotherium already described. It had a long neck, and doubtless animals of this species lived together in herds, cropping the luxuriant tropical vegetation that grew in their epoch around the ancient lake. Very likely their remains were washed into the lake by freshets.

AMONG THE FOSSILS the rhinoceros, the camel and the horse of tothe rhinoceros, the camel and the horse of to-day. Some important geological points were also ascertained by the expedition. For one thing it was determined that the ancient lake was bigger than any two of the great lakes of the northwest today put together. It stretched from the southern slope of the Black Hills, which formed its northern limit, to near the northern line of Kansas, and its western mar-gin was the Rocky mountains. Long after this northern line of Kansas, and its western margin was the Rocky mountains. Long after this cocene lake was filled and dried up another tropical lake covered the same region, having the same boundaries at the south and west, but extending southward as far as Texas. The sands and clay deposits of this more recent lake basin are of the pliocene age. They are of great thickness, in some places not less than 1,500 feet. Nearly all of the high table lands from the White river to the Arkansas are formed of the deposits of the pliocene lake. It has proved rich in fossil remains, particularly in fossil horses; but all the animals found in it differ from those of the lake below as well as from the beasts now living in the world. as from the beasts now living in the world.

Prom the San Diego Dally Sun.

Bing Lee of Chinatown found a gold nugget worth 75 cents in the crop of a duck yesterday. The find created great excitement in celestial minds, and the killing of fowls proceeded with dispatch. Up to date enough poultry has been sacrificed to feed all Chinatown, but it has panned out no more gold. The one wealthy fowl hailed from Alpine, where the people feed out nugreets when the corn runs low. LORE ABOUT SPIDERS

Things of Interest About Creatures That
Weave Webs—First Among Spinners.
WITHOUT THEM FLIES WOULD BE A PLAGUE—HOW
THEIR EYES ARE FORNED—PROCESS BY WHICH
THEY MAKE THEIR WEB—ROPES OF 1,000
STRANDS.

WITHOUT THEM FLIES WEB—ROPES OF 1,000
A DOING OF THE WEB—ROPES OF 1,000
BY THE WEB—ROPES OF 1,000
STRANDS. Things of Interest About Creatures Tha WITHOUT THEM FLIES WOULD BE A PLAGUE-HO

"What is it, my dear," inquired her husband calmly, withdrawing his pipe from "A horrid spider! It was on the back of my

"Did it bite you?" "No, I'm thankful to say." "Then why do you call it horrid?" rejoined the naturalist spouse. "Just suppose for a oment that there were no spiders.'

the afflictions that troubled Egypt on account of the Pharaoh's obstinacy? It must have been caused by a remarkable scarcity of spiders. caused by a remarkable scarcity of spiders.

Undoubtedly the most particular mission of spiders in this world is to keep down the multitudes of flies which would otherwise swarm caused by a remarkable scarcity of spiders. tudes of flies which would otherwise swarm over the earth and gobble everything up. Did you ever examine a spider's chewing apparatus?
"Never; and I don't want to."

"My treasure, you have no scientific enthusiasm, I fear. You should affect the quality, though you have it not. Permit me to assure you that a spider's head is one of the most interesting objects in nature when seen under the miscreasure. In control the based are two the bottom and became buried in the mud, so that, as the latter was added to by fresh layers year after year and century after century, it formed a series of strata through which the corpses were scattered like plums in a pudding.

If the lake bottom had been hard sand the dead beasts would have quickly decayed, the bones being scattered about and becoming eventually disintegrated. But the mud enwrapped them and preserved them more effect-

MRS. SPIDER AND HER PREY.

"How learned that all sounds! Do proceed." "With pleasure, my love. My pipe is out; I'll thank you for a match. Well, as I was appeared.

AFTER THE LAPSE OF AGES.

By and by, after the lapse of ages, the mud in the bottom of the lake came to be a mile in depth, filling up what had been the basin containing that sheet of water, until the place her. taining that sheet of water, until the place became dry land. The mud had hardened into stone, but the great Colorado and other rivers forced channels through the solid rock, leaving towering cliffs on this side and that, while the mighty streams washed everything away between Thus forward by resisting powers of the venom must be really very great indeed, tream that the property of this venom must be really very great indeed, tream that the property of the venom must be really very great indeed, tream that the plane when Mrs. Spider sees any caught in her net by the gluten she attaches to the thread, she plunges into the unhappy victim her two fangs. At the same instant a drop of poison exudes through each fang into the wound and the prey quickly dies. The strength of this venom must be really very great indeed, the same instant a drop of poison exudes through each fang into the wound and the prey quickly dies. forced channels through the sold and that, while the mighty streams washed everything away between. Thus formed by resistless powers of nature the Bad Lands, as they are called, afford the weirdest desert spectacle to be found anythe weirdest desert spectacle to be found anything the spectacle to be found and the spectacle to be found anything the special transfer and the spectacle to be found anything the special transfer and the special transfer

prey before she grabs it. They are very wonderful organs of vision indeed and well worth describing. Usually they are eight in number, looking under the microscope like polished and brilliant hemispheres of diamonds, but their arrangement in the forehead of the animal varies remarkably. arrangement in the forehead of the animal varies remarkably. Sometimes they are set in a square and in other cases many different forms. Each eye is covered with a transparent cornea, like that of a human being; it has a crystalline lens and an iris surrounding the pupil of red, green or brown. The species that go abroad at night have each eye furnished with a curtain, which reflects a bright metallic luster and makes the eyes of such spiders glare in the twilight like those of cats."

THE WEBS OF SEIDERS.

THE WEBS OF SPIDERS. "Now, that is rather interesting!" "I am glad you think so, my treasure. Pertions and on whom he could implicitly rely.

The place where the big tooth had been found was a certain locality in the very lake basin described. Indians were very troublesome thought who was a certain locality in the very lake basin described. Indians were very troublesome thought was remember the ancient story of Arachne, who contended with Minerva for the remaining and prance for their mutual gratification. A man and a woman previously unknown to one another may take part in it. They call this haps you will not find it a bore if I tell you feated, but was transformed for her pains by the offended goddess into a spider. I think I'll try another pipe. Thank you; it's going now. Well, as I was saying, spiders have various ways of spinning and weaving.

"Some hide in burrows, which they line with

a web. Others inclose themselves in silken tubes, strengthened on the outside with leaves. Others yet weave nests, then issue threads to entrap their prey. Still others spin great webs of close texture, like hammocks, and wait for the insects that may become entangled. Certain species spread silken filaments under water to capture aquatic insects. There are kinds of spiders known as the improved and the term. spiders known as the 'jumpers' and the 'run-ners,' which catch their game by swift pursuit and by agile leaps. Others run crab-like, side-

watching the progress of operations.

might some Indians attempted to surprise the camp, but their project was defeated. Occasionally in the day time a few Sioux dropped in, professing friendly motives, but really to see what was going on.

Finally, the expedition having packed its benes, started on its return to the agency just in time to escape a raid from a large war party of northern Indians, who scoured the Bad Lands of their size of it they bind the limbs of a struggling of it they bind the limbs of a struggling of it they bind the limbs of a struggling of it they bind the limbs of a struggling of it they bind the limbs of a struggling of it they bind the limbs of a struggling of it they bind the limbs of a struggl perhaps the most widely interesting of all, as it embraced the exclusion and control of roving the season, from grasshopper short cake to silk worms and other caterpillars.

"The webs of spiders make a very beautiful material for the weaving of various fabrics, which would have a high commercial value if it were possible to obtain more of it. Unfortunately spiders cannot be set to spin peaceably together like silkworms. Put any given number of the arachnids together and they will fall promptly to killing and eating one another until only one fierce and corpulent specimen is left alive. It is only the impracticability of providing each spider with a pen by herself to spin in that prevents their product from being regularly quoted at a high price in the market." "The webs of spiders make a very beautiful

"But how does the spider spin, pray?"

"The apparatus it uses for the purpose is fa more complicated than that of the silk worm. Madam Spider has usually three pair of 'spir nerets,' as they are called, at the hinder ex nereta, as they are called, at the hinder extremity of her body, through which the threads are produced. The glands which secrete the gummy fluid are situated inside the abdomen, among the intestines. These spinnerets contain from 300 to 1,000 fine tubes, through which the fluid is made to coze at the will of the animal. The multiplicity of strands thus produced simultaneously have a purpose, inasmuch as the arachnid must have its ropes quickly made. If each rope consisted of a single thick filament it would take some time to harden and thus become strong. This would never do. DESTROYING THE VICTIM.

"Suppose a fly, for example, to become en angled in a spider's web. No time is to be lost, the struggling victim by its efforts to escape is tearing the meshes which entangle it and would soon break loose did not its lurking destroyer at once rush out to complete the capture and save its net, spun with so much labor, from ruin. With the swiftness of thought it darts upon its prey and, before the eye of the speciator can comprehend the maneuver, the poor fly is swathed in silken bands until it is as incapable of moving as an Egyptian mummy. To allow the spider to perform such a feat as this its thread must be placed instantaneously at its disposal, which would have been impossible had it been a single cord, but being subdivided into numerous filaments of increditable thinness no time is lost in drying; from being fluid they are at once converted into a solid rope, ready for immediate service. lost, the struggling victim by its efforts to esmmediate service.
THE GEOMETRIC WEBS.

"I dare say you have noticed the 'geometric spider webs, so-called, with cables stretched from twig to twig, like a scaffolding, on which from twig to twig, like a scaffolding, on which
the net is afterward woven. You have observed the straight lines like wheel spokes that
radiate from the center to various points of
these outwork cables. On this framework the
net for capture is built; but net and framework are made of two kinds of silk altogether
different. The cables and wheel spokes are dry
and unadhesive, while the concentric and spiral
circles formed upon them are covered with
gluter, to catch the feet of the luckless fly that
touches them. Under the microscope the spiral threads are seen to be closely studded with
minute globules of gluey fluid. It has been estimated that a net of ordinary size will contain
87,360 of such pearly drops; and yet a spider of

average activity will construct such a net, if uninterrupted, in less than three-quarters of an

a pair of pincer claws somewhat resultions of a crab or lobster."

"HERE'S LOOKING AT YOU." The Drinking Habit is Losing Its Hold People in Amer

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazetta.

There is less dissipation among the men at ratering places than is generally supposed. In fact, it may be broadly asserted that there is less dissipation among American men than "It would be very nice, I'm sure."

"On the contrary, my dear, it would be most unfortunate. Was not a plague of flies one of

As long as men are men they will eat and drink and have some fun; but there are all gradations in the process, from the bummer who falls into the gutter or the savage who fills himself with firewater and raw dog to the gentleman who, in a cafe, takes a drink in good fellowship with some friends, or in his club or his home eats his home eats his dinner and comforts himself with a glass or two of wine in pleasant compan-

Intoxication becomes more and more disgraceful. Among the better classes of men the visiting of public saloons and the stand-up drinking at bars is falling more and more into Another strong influence to this end is that the drinking habit, even in moderation, counts so sharply against a man in the business affairs

"Is he a drinking man?" is one of the first and main questions put by one man of another with whom any business relation is proposed, and "Is he a drinking man?" "Is he a married man?" are the two questions always asked by any business man or firm concerning a pro-

posed employe or associate.

This no doubt tends to hold many a man to paths of sobriety who, perhaps, has not enough self-respect to do so. They can't indulge beause, in a business sense, they "can't afford

In old times drunkenness was not considered disreputable among the "gentry." The great man was the "four-bottle man," and the hero of the occasion at a drinking bout was the one who could "put all the others under the table." any means—for habits and human nature do not change in a day. But there certainly has been a marked alteration for the better. The man who, in an assembly of gentlemen at din-ner or elsewhere, gets drunk, makes himself obnoxious. He is not applauded, he is not even pitied. He is condemned and his company fought shy of thereafter. In other respects men's habits are improving as the country gets older and richer and time is had for travel and cultivation of the

Prancing, Posturing and Dancing,

From Temple Bar.

There is not in China at any time overmuch of the charity that thinketh no evil, and where women are concerned there would seem to be none at all. A handshake between a man and a woman is as badly construed there as was ever a casual kiss in our own divorce court. But Yuan, when describing our social gatherings, does so without any overt condemnation; per-haps he thought that a plain and straightfor-ward description of them would be quite enough. "Besides invitations to dinner," he writes.

there are invitations to dinner, he writes, where are invitations to tea parties, such as are occasionally given by wealthy merchants or distinguished officials. When the time comes an equal number of men and women assemble, and tea, sugar, milk, bread and the like are set out as aids to conversation. More particularly are there invitations to skip and posture when are there invitations to skip and posture when the host decides what man is to be the partner of what woman and what woman of what man.

kipping tanshen (dancing)."
The reason for this curious proceeding on the part of our countrymen was well explained by a recent writer in a Chinese illustrated paper, the Huca Pao. "Western etiquete requires," he says, "the man in search of a wife to write to the girl's home and agree upon some time and place for a skipping match" (scilicet, a dance).

a notable affair. Over 3,000 delegates were present from all parts of the world. A wide range ent from all parts of the world. A wide range of subjects was discussed, and a valuable comparison and exchange of opinions on questions of universal interest resulted. The sectional divisions included bacteriology, the relation of discases of brutes to those of man, infancy, childhood and school life, chemistry and physics in relation to bygiene, architecture and health, engineering and health, naval and military hysiene and industrial hygiene. Perhaps their silk for building their nets and dwellings, but for other purposes as well. With strands of it they bind the limbs of a struggling insect they have captured. A single filament serves to attach to earth certain varieties, while like aeronaute they first for off is the world. A wide range of subjects was discussed, and a valuable comparison and exchange of opinions on questions of universal interest resulted. The sectional divisions included bacteriology, the relation of diseases of brutes to those of man, infancy, childhood and school life, chemistry and physics in relation to bygiene, architecture and health, engineering and health, naval and military hygiene and industrial hygiene. Perhaps the most noteworthy point of agreement was as to the need of a scientific basis for all private and public health measures. As the London Lancet remarks, sanitary reform is too often undertaken with a painfully inadequate often undertaken with a painfully inadequate regard to scientific laws, and we are not sure that even in this country the reproach is altogether unmerited.

The subject of "Preventive Medicine" was

> embraced the exclusion and control of roving epidemics. Sir Joseph Frayrer opened the discussion and papers were read by delegates from France, Holland, India, Australia and the United States. Remarkable unanimity was displayed as to the inefficacy of the ordinary quarantine, and the testimony adduced may be advantageously pondered by western sanitarians who rely exclusively on this ancient safeguard for protection from cholers and yellow fever invasions. Sir Joseph Frayrer is said to have "repudiated quarantine, because he thought it could have no possible effect in practice," and Surgeon General Cunningham advanced the startling proposition that no exemption from cholers has ever been proved to be due to quarantine. The motive of these assertions the startling proposition that no exemption from cholera has ever been proved to be due to quarantine. The motive of these assertions lies, of course, in the belief that personal communication is not the prime factor in the spread of disease—a belief that recent happenings in this city show is gaining ground among enlightened physicians. Before trained observation was employed in the systematic collation of statistics it was reasonable to suppose that the prevention of actual bodily contact was paramount to all other considerations. Lately, however, evidence has multiplied of the extension of epidemics to new localities without any trace of importation or of communication between those attacked and persons previously affected. Such was the case, according to Dr. Lawson, at Southampton in 1865, at New Orleans in 1873 and in the south of France in 1884, each of these instances having been carefully investigated on the spot.
>
> It is a comparatively new theory that admonishes the individual to calculate his own power of resistance rather than the chances of its employment against disease, but it is based on sound common sense. The statement that quarantine is usually ineffective should be qualified with the explanation that its protection is commensurate with the cost only in countries where the internal sanitation is good. In Iudia, as was explained at the congress, any attempt at quarantine only leads to misconcep-

> countries where the internal sanitation is good. In India, as was explained at the congress, any attempt at quarantine only leads to misconception of the real danger and carelessness as to more important safeguards, and this is true, in a less degree, of many other places. The discussion, therefore, did not prove that the old method of isolation should be abandoned, but it indicated that the surest preventives of epidemic disease are good food, pure water and effective drainage.

GIANT APES IN BORNEO.

Curious Facts About Alleged Cousins

Australian Fowls Which Build Gigan Ones and Use Them in Co MY ACQUAINTANCE WITH APES has been chiefly made in Borneo," said Prof. Henry A. Ward, the famous natural It takes two good marksmen to shoot one, beall their fighting aloft, and it is great fun to see gathered in contests for its possession. They and sharing its conveniences for the purpose of is rarely that anybody ventures into the interior, because there the head-hunting natives laying their eggs. prowl. Among them each man is required to have secured a head before he is permitted to marry, and on this account the young gentlemen savages are continually looking about for

somebody to kill. This makes traveling dis-NESTS OF OPINGS "One of the most noticeable features of the landscape in Borneo is the nests of orange which are scattered about thickly among the tall trees. From their number one might get a greatly exaggerated impression of the plenti-fulness of the species, unless it were understood how and for what purpose these roosting stood now and for what purpose these preadly annoyed by flies, from which they are able to protect the front part of their bodies with their hands, but they cannot keep the victous insects from biting them in the rear, and so they gather a quantity of lowers and branches and "These particular black fellows had promised gather a quantity of leaves and branches and make them into couches to repose against among the boughs. A protection of this sort serves very well for a while, but presently its material begins to decompose and the decaying leaves attract the flies, which the orang is so anxious to get rid of. Then he is obliged to make another next of fresh stuff and so be may nake another nest of fresh stuff, and so he may require dozens of them in the course of a year. Inasmuch as he does not take the trouble to remove the old ones, they remain to adorn the tree top in which he swings himself about.

CURIOUS METHODS OF FIGHTING. "Orangs have a very curious method of fighting. In their conflicts among themselves, which are frequent, their effort is always to seize the fingers of their adversaries and bite them. A very beautiful group of these ani-mals at the National Museum, mounted by Mr. Hornadsy, admirably illustrates a typical en-counter of the sort. It is owing to this method of battle that it is almost impossible to procure a skin which does not lack some of the fingers. If defending itself against a man the beast will always attempt to grab the arms of his hu opponent, so as to chew off his fingers. For this purpose its jaw is excellently adapted, being enormously powerful and equipped with huge incisors. THE PAVORITE FOOD

of the orang is the 'durion' fruit, which is, perhaps, the most delicious in the world, uniting, as it does, the flavors of the peach, the pear and the strawberry. Like most things nearly perfect, however, this fruit has a draw-back—namely, that it leaves a taste in the mouth the next day after it is eaten which is more abominable than can either be described or conceived. To protect itself from the rain the orang crooks its arms over its head. The hair on the orang's upper arm points down-ward, while on the lower arm it points upward, the apparent purpose being to shed the rain like a thatch when the attitude I have described

A NATURAL ACROBAT. "The other great ape which makes its home n Borneo is the Gibbon, which is a small animal compared with the orang, weighing only

about forty or fifty pounds. It is very frail in its bodily make-up. The head is set squarely upon the shoulders and it looks upward. When walking on the ground it balances itself along like a walker on the tight rope. Its remarksble power of grasp and dexterity in using its hands is equally with the shape of its cranium an index of its superior intelligence, perhaps because it is able to take hold of a greater number of things and examine them. The Gibbon is a natural acrobat. Its trapeze performances n trees are simply marvelous.

"The animals go in droves, whereas orange live by families, and one of the most interesting spectacles imaginable is to see a troop of them crossing a great gap in the forest by throwing themselves in succession through the air, each one taking a swing or two to gather momen-tum before launching himself. So great is their seem like birds.

apes regard them always as human beings of inferior types, and it is for this reason that for a long time it was found impossible to get hold of an entire gorilla skin, because the savages considered it religiously necessary to cut off the hands and feet of the animals when they had a significant to the savages considered it religiously necessary to cut off the hands and feet of the animals when they had a significant them into the savages. killed them, just as they do with their enemies possibly for the purpose of rendering them harmless in case they should by any chance come to life again."

One Way to Save a Postage Stamp. From the Chicago Daily News.

"I'll wager \$5 that I can address a letter and have it stamped and mailed for me without touching it after I write the address, or without speaking to anybody," remarked a commercial man at the Grand Pacific, addressing a traveler friend.

traveler friend.

"Can't play any of your tricks on me," responded the companion.

"No tricks. I want to teach you a point about hotel life. Watch me."

Bigelow hurried up to the counter, seized a hotel envelope and addressed it in a bold, symmetrical hand to a friend in St. Louis. Then he saddowly left the counter. metrical hand to a friend in St. Louis. Then he suddenly left the counter, leaving the envelope ready to be mailed near the register.

Soon along came Clerk Shaefler. He eyed the missive, sized up the penmanship, said something about the guest trying to play the house for a postage stamp, placed one of those necessary little pasters upon the envelope and mailed it.

"See," said Mr. Bigelow, "I told you the

Safety in Thunder Storms.

From the London Globe.

Recent thunder storms have confirmed the old saying that it is dangerous to stand under trees during lightning. Isolated trees are more apt to be struck than a clump, and especially if they are near water. An oak tree by a pond is considered by electricians as offering a par-ticularly unsafe position. In fact, water and damp ground are to be avoided, as well as trees. It would be safer to lie flat on the ground than It would be safer to lie flat on the ground than to stand upright if the storm is immediately overhead, which can be ascertained by noting that the flashes and the reports are simultaneous. Indoors it is dangerous to sit near metal objects, such as mirrors, picture frames and wire bell pulls, but particularly near the fire, because the metal grate, the soot and the column of heated gases in the chimney are likely to "draw" the discharge. A safe place is believed to be the middle of a room, especially in a room in the middle story of the house; but, according to a recent lecture of house; but, according to a recent lecture of Prof. Rowland of Baltimore, a distinguished physicist, the safest of all places is an iron (or metal) bedstead. Lying on this one is in a kind of metal cage, which acts as a lightning screen.

Forecasting.

Some day as now the world shall reawake;
The city from its brief, dream-tortured sleep;
The country, from its slumber pure and deep,
To songs of birds in every flowering brake;
And men light-hearted, or with hearts that ache,
Shall rise and go what they have sown to reap;
And women smile, or sit alone and weep
For life once sweet, grown bitter for love's sake.

But we, that day, shall not be here—not we; We shall have done with life, though few may know.

Between us then shall awful stillness be Who spake such words of bliss, such words of

woe a winds remember, chanting fitfully— Chanting as now—above us lying low.
—PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

-The Atlantic. Another Sporting Novelist.

Melville as the sporting novelist, has found that "racing is more profitable to write about than to follow." After leaving the army Capt. Smart had a large experience in racing more profitable to write about than to follow." Smart had a large experience in racing matters, and his novels are largely founded on circumstances which have occurred in his own career, and his characters are drawn from real life. Capt. Smart belongs to an old Kentish family, who have had a passion for the army. He was in the Royal Scots, and served in the Crimes.

Doctor-"Did you have a heavy chill?"
Fair patient-"It seems so."
Doctor-"Did your teeth chatter."

BIRDS WITH BIG NESTS.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING MES among the scientists who have been visit-ing Washington is Prof. Henry A. Ward, the science collector of Rochester, to a Stan re- great natural science collector of Rocheste porter the other day. "That great island is the home of the orang, which is the most arboreal of all monkeys. The animals live in trees material for museums. The adventures he has altogether, rarely, if ever, visiting the ground. | met with while in pursuit of curiosities in one far corner of the earth or another would fill couse they dodge around the trunks. They do many delightful books. In conversation the other day he referred to an expedition he once them drop the armfuls of fruit they have made in search of an extraordinary Australian bird which has a communal nest, a whole are plentiful in the low lands near the coast. It flock uniting their efforts in its construction

> PAYING WITH BISCUITS "It was in the neighborhood of Fort Darwin,

on Torres straits," said the professor to a representative of THE STAR. "I had some native black fellows with me and a lot of biscuits to pay them with. Biscuits go with them for wages as well as money, because they care for nothing in life but eating. If you give them coins they carry them in their cars, and they are more apt than not to wear no clothes at all, save a band around the left arm to hold a tobacco pipe that is stuck in it when not in use, One must take care not to let them have any bixit, as they call them, until their work is bixit, as they call them, until their work in done. Otherwise, having gobbled them, they are likely to lie down at any moment and go to sleep, though it be in the middle of the road

BRUSH TURKEYS.

to guide me to a nest of the 'brush turkeys.' had never seen one and was very anxious to do so. On our journey my companions seemed incessantly to be looking for something to est. When opportunity served they climbed talk trees for oysters. The rise and fall of the tides in Torres straits is enormous, and the oysters, which are under water when it is high, being attached to the trunks of trees, are left ten to attached to the trunks of trees, are left ten to twelve feet out of water when it is at its lowest. I saw two gigantic kangaroos on that trip and measured the leaps of one of them. Thirty-two feet the tape line showed for each jump, taking it from toe mark to toe mark, as the anismal left them in the sand. It is marvelous to see one of those great marsupials streaking across the country in immense bounds, literally throwing itself through the air with its mighty hind limbs and hardly seeming to touch the earth in its flight. The beast really looks as if it was flying, and I am not surprised that Capt, Cook's naturalist should have mistaken the first kangaroo he saw for a bird. first kangaroo be saw for a bird. A FLYING DRAGON. "On our way to find the nest I came across &

beautiful specimen of a rare kind of lizard, commonly called the "flying dragon," because it sometimes appears to fly, supporting itself in the air to some extent as does a flying squirrel. This one, which had an especially large and fine ruffle around its neck, crawled into a hollow log to escape. I up-ended the log, when it fell out, and I told one of the black fellows to nick it up. He did not one of the black fellows to nick it up. fellows to pick it up. He did so, and immediately carrying it to his mouth bit off its head. ately carrying it to his mouth bit off his beed.

I was very angry to lose such a treasure in that
way; but when I scolded the man simply
looked astonished, rubbed his stomach, and
said, 'Good, good' Soon afterward my attention was called to a sort of 'Jack-in-the-pulpit' that grew in a little dell. Its leaves were some-what withered, which fact was accounted for when another of my aboriginal companions plucked the plant up by the roots and showed me hanging from them a bright green caterpillar quite a foot in length. This latter he coolly held up by one end, dropped it down his throat, closed his eyes in an esstasy of gustatory appreciation and rubbed his steam has appreciation and rubbed his stomach A MAMMOTH NEST.

"We reached the nest at last and it was well worth seeing. It was a circular mound eight feet in diameter. The birds begin the confeet in diameter. The birds begin the con-struction of such a one by getting together a big heap of leaves. On top of and around this heap they gather earth by scratching it back-ward toward the pile, and it was in this way wholly that the great mound I describe was built up. All the surface soil had been scraped away for a long distance around for adding to the accumulation. When the brush turkeys have thus made their earth heap ready for the season's laying they cut a cylindrical hole down into the middle of it. Into this they get, one by one, and lay their eggs. by one, and lay their eggs.

HOW THE EGGS ARE HATCHED. "As soon as all are through they fill up the on the top of the mound. Rains come, and the water retained in this bollow filters through to the deposit of leaves, which are thus made to decompose. The heat of decomposetion hatches the eggs, and the young fowls burrow their way out of the mound, not upward, but through the sides. It is a wise brush turkey that knows its own mother, for the parent birds give no thought nor care to their offspring after depositing their eggs. You can imagine what a vast amount of material is put into one of these nests when I tell you that a friend of mine in Australia made his whole garden patch from one of the mounds."

One Thing George Didn't Know. From the New York Tribune.

They were walking on a hillside overlooking Lake Champlain. "George, dear," she said, "how charming i is to get away from the heated city and its artificial life and spend a few weeks among these simple rustics. What are those little green things growing on those trees? They look like

things growing on those trees? They look like gooseberries."
"Those are apples. Mabel."
"George, how absurd you are! Apples? Those little things! I'm going to ask this wee country girl and see."
"Nonsenso, Mabel, don't display your ignorance. Don't you think I know? Those are apples in their first stage, far from ripe yet, small and green. Gooseberries don't grow on trees, anyway; they grow on bushes."
"Dear George, how clever you are to know

trees anyway; they grow on bushes."
"Dear George, how clever you are to know all those things. Where did you learn it all? How heavily the trees are loaded! All but one. Look at that one. Look at that one, George, It has no apples at all on it. What is the reason of that, dear?"
"Well, really, Mabel, I know a good deal about things in general but it a little difficult. "See," said Mr. Bigelow, "I told you the 'gag' would work in a large hotel. That is an old trick played by a great many chair warmers. The clerks find the unstamped envelopes and, fearing that a guest has forgotten to mail an important letter, they send it. That is one way of saving postage, but let us hope it will not suppose any suppose a post supposed."

Look at that one. Look at that one, George, It has no apples at all on it. What is the reason of that, dear?"

"Well, really, Mabel, I know a good deal about things in general, but it's a little difficult to say just why that tree has no apples. I presume the farmer has picked them all."

sume the farmer has picked them all."
"But, George, how could the apples on
tree ripen so far ahead off the other?" "Pernaps he likes them green."
"Then why not pick some off the other trees

"What a little tease it is," said he. "Perhaps the wind shook them off; perhaps caterpillars destroyed the buds; perhaps a dozen things, dear. Agriculture is a precarious pursuit. About as safe as poker, I should say." "Now, George, dear, just let me see if the little girl knows.

"Little girl, can you tell me why this tree has not a single apple on it, while the oth "Cauth itth not an apple tree, ma'am. And it wasn't.

From the Forest and Stream.

Having been asked by friends frequently for advice for their boys in handling guns, I send you a digest of same. Perhaps, as the shooting

season will now be on soon, you might think them worth publication:

1. Empty or loaded, never point a gun toward yourself or any other person.

2. When a-field, carry your gun at the hacock. If in cover, let your hand shield to

cock. If in cover, let your hand shield the hammers from whipping twigs.

3. When riding from one shooting ground to another, or whenever you have your gun in any conveyance, remove the cartridges, if a breech-loader, it being so easy to replace them. If a muzzie-loader, remove the caps, brush off the nipples and place a wad on nipple, letting down the hammers on wads—simply removing caps sometimes leaves a little fulminate on the nipple, and a blow on the hammer when down discharges it.

barrels.

5. More care is necessary in the use of a gual in a boat than elsewhere; the limited space confined action and uncertain motion making it dangerous at the best. If possible up more than two persons should occupy a boat. Hammerless guns are a constant danger to persons boating.

gers, among them a lady with a very prilittle girl that had blue eyes, a head i gling gold and an inquisitorial togenerated him with questions and toya wit watch chain. The mother, who was a watch chain. The mother than the second that the second chain.